The Pyongyang Times

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The Report of Premier KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Revolution,

Delivered at Fifth Congress of WPK, Is a Priceless Revolutionary Textbook Which Is of Epochal Significance in Development of Marxist-Leninist Ideas and Theories and Which Teaches Us How to Build Socialism and Communism

Publications in Many Countries Extensively Carry His Report and Stress Its Great Significance

Publications in many countries devote much space to the historic report to the Fifth Congress of the WPK delivered by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and Leader of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The recent issue of the Chilean paper **Ultima Hora**, carried full text of the report with a respectfully placed picture of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, giving a closing address at the Fifth Congress of the WPK.

Added to the full text was an introduction headlined "A Priceless Document of Great International Significance."

The introduction went as follows:

In Chile and other parts of Latin America there is a growing desire to learn from the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, who is the great Leader of the Korean revolution and one of the most outstanding leaders of the international communist and working class movements, and from his great contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism.

The revolutionary ideas and the working style and method of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the originator of the socialist ideas of modern times who leads the Korean revolution and gives inspiration to the world revolutionary struggle unfurling the banner of anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, serve as a guide for the Chilean revolution and the struggle of the Latin American peoples. It is chiefly because Premier Kim Il Sung founded the principle that the people in each country should use their own brain and carry out the revolution of their country by their own efforts, displaying spirits of independence and creativeness.

The works of Premier Kim Il Sung are now rapidly disseminated among our Latin American countries, for they, with profound ideological contents, have crystallized revolutionary experience gained by the most valiant people of modern times who have furnished, and are furnishing, great practical lessons showing us the way to hasten the process of the serious changes in each country without relying on foreign countries and with a resolve to steadfastly strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist forces and follow up the idea of proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, has led the Korean revolution to victory for over 40 years since he launched into the revolutionary struggle, the paper pointed out and emphasized:

The ideas and views of Premier Kim Il Sung on the fulfilment of the great tasks of mankind to promote the world revolution spread all over the world far beyond the bounds of Korea, particularly among the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This is because the need to intensify the powerful national-liberation movement and crush imperialism and neo-colonialism is felt, quite urgently in these areas, the paper stressed and went on:

The report on the work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea delivered by him on November 2 last year, along with his many other works, has attained a wide circulation on the Latin American continent.

In his report Comrade Kim Il Sung rightly pointed out: **"Our struggle is now a more forceful and proud one and wider prospects are open before us."**

This struggle is a struggle for consolidating the successes scored in the revolution and construction in the northern half of the country and, at the same time, accelerating the South Korean revolution and bringing earlier the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, and the struggle will make a valuable contribution to a world-wide victory of socialism and communism, the paper wrote and continued:

The report of Premier Kim Il Sung delivered at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is of epochal significance in the development of Marxist-Leninist ideas and theories, and it serves as the guiding compass for the peoples fighting against U.S. imperialism and for national independence, democracy and socialism and as the priceless revolutionary textbook that teaches us how to build socialism and communism.

It is for these reasons that the full text of the report is introduced here to the Chilean and other Latin American peoples, the paper concluded.

Of late, the Pakistani paper **Leader**, respectfully carrying a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, published serially in five instalments the full text of his historic report from its first part to its fourth part, under the headline "Leaping Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Record of Proud Achievements, Model of Socialism."

In the introduction the paper pointed out that the report on the work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the WPK delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is the historic document of great significance and stressed that the report analyzed and summed up the resplendent achievements made by the Korean people under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and opened up a bright vista, thereby making a great contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism. Premier Kim Il Sung brightly illumines the road to be followed not only by the heroic Korean people but also by the progressive peoples of the whole world, the introduction noted.

Respectfully carrying a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, the Pakistani paper **Nawai Wagt** devoted its pages to the detailed summary of the report, headlined "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Serves as Beacon Fire for the People Fighting for National Liberation," and added an introductory note to it.

The introductory note dwelt in detail on the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, crushed Japanese fascism and brought independence and prosperity to the Korean people and that Korea under his wise guidance has now turned into a land of bliss which all other peoples of the world are envious of, and went on:

His report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held some time ago, clearly indicates the path the developing countries should follow, and gives a stimulus to the development of world revolutionary movement.

Even an utterance of the name of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and great General, sends the imperialists airemble. All countries will surely emerge victorious if they carry on the anti-imperialist struggle along the path pointed by him. His report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a historic document and makes a great contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism, the introductory note stressed in conclusion.

The Tanzanian paper **Ngurumo** respectfully carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, and published an editorial in praise of his report on the work of the Central Committee to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, under the headline "Korea Advancing under Leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader of the Party and Revolution."

The portrait was captioned: "Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Red Sun of Korea, the Respected and Beloved Great Leader of 40 Million Korean People."

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a historic report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, summing up the achievements made by the Korean people in the fulfilment of the plan for the development of the national economy, the plan set forth at its Fourth Congress, the paper noted and went on:

The people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been armed with the unitary ideology of the Marxist-Leninist Party, and the entire people and servicemen have established an all-people defence system to defend honourably the revolutionary gains and national independence.

The paper quoted the following passage from the report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea delivered by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"The greatest achievement made in socialist construction during the period under review is that our country has been converted into a socialist industrial state as a result of the splendid fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization,"** and pointed out:

It took a long time, even more than a century, for capitalist countries to build a modern industry. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has fulfilled the difficult task of building a modern industry in a matter of 14 years. What a contrast!

The paper wrote that the report on the work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung not only reviewed the successes so far achieved and lighted up the path ahead of the Korean revolution but also made an important contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism, greatly encouraged the revolutionary peoples and roused the Korean people to a more devoted struggle in the constructive work, and stressed:

As was pointed out by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report, the *Juche* idea has brought the victory and made it possible to win a great victory in the ideological revolution.

In fact, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made clear riddance of all unsound ideological elements harmful to the nation.

The *Juche* idea sheds the radiant rays all over Korea and other parts of the whole world.

The paper referred to the basic tasks of the Six-Year Plan to be implemented in our country, and wrote: The achievements made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea send the U.S. imperialists who scheme to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea and their lackeys atremble with horror and arouse the South Korean patriots to a more powerful struggle.

The Korean people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, are marching on dynamically to carry out the revolutionary tasks of the Six-Year Plan, the paper noted and emphasized:

The significance of the report of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung lies not only in the fact that it has made a great contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and rouses the Korean people to the victorious cause of revolution but also in the fact that it gives strength to all the revolutionaries fighting for liberating their country from imperialist yoke and makes much for accelerating the development of world revolution as a whole.

The recent issue of the Indian weekly **Event** respectfully carried a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and published serially in several instalments the detailed summary of his historic report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Ceylonese paper **Times of Ceylon**, respectfully carrying a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in its front page, published in serial form the full text of his report on the work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Ultima Hora
UN VALIOSO DOCUMENTO DE GRAN SIGNIFICADO INTERNACIONAL
KIM IL SUNG
INFORME SOBRE LAS LABORES DEL COMITE CENTRAL, PRESENTADO ANTE EL QUINTO CONGRESO DEL PARTIDO DEL TRABAJO DE COREA
12 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1970

Chilean paper Ultima Hora carries the full text of the report on the work of the Central Committee delivered by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at its Fifth Congress

Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Newly Appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Bulgarian People's Republic to Our Country

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on February 18 Yancho Georgiyev, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam was present on the occasion.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly talk with the ambassador.

Government Cultural Delegation of Our Country Conveys

Personal Letter from Comrade KIM IL SUNG to Ceylonese Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike

Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, received on January 31 the government cultural delegation of our country headed by Li Chang Son, First Vice-Minister of Culture, according to a report from Colombo.

The government cultural delegation of our country conveyed a personal letter from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, to Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike.

Present on the occasion were the private secretary to the Prime Minister, the members of the government cultural delegation of our country and Korean Ambassador to Ceylon Hwang Yong U.

A friendly conversation took place on the occasion. **(KCNA)**

Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Telegrams of New Year's Greetings and New Year's Cards from Various Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received telegrams of greetings and the New Year's cards from various countries on the occasion of the New Year 1971.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received telegrams of the New Year's greetings respectively from the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party and Sirima R.D Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon; the New Year's cards from Michel Micombero, President of the Republic of Burundi, and Ahmed Al-Khatib, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent telegrams of greetings to them respectively.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, received telegrams of the New Year's greetings from J.R. Chikerema, Acting Chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union; Manhal Abdul Fatah, representative of the Bagdad Branch of the Palestinian Liberation Organization; the Bagdad Branch of the "Palestinian National Liberation Movement"; Mahmud Ismail Alhaji, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front in Bagdad; Muhammad Alhadi Muhammad Kanku, representative of the Occupied West Somali Liberation Front in Damascus; Misake Miongo, Vice-Chairman of the Southwest African People's Organization; Abdel Hamid L. Janfahi, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Housing Organization; Hertta Kuusinen, Chairman of the Women's International Democratic Federation; T.B. Ilangaratne, Minister of Foreign and Internal Trade of Ceylon and concurrently Vice-President of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party; Chandra Alagiyawana, General Secretary of the Women's Organization of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party; the International Buddhists Organization of Ceylon; the Ceylon Journalists Association; the Ceylon New Art and Cultural Front; the Ceylon Patriotic Front; the Ceylon Young Writers Association; Sarath Cooray, Editor of the Ceylonese paper **Sinhale**; Nimal Horana, Editor of the Ceylonese paper **Janadina**; the Executive Committee of the General Union of Iraqi Women; Karim Al Mula, Chairman of the Iraqi National Students Union; Anwar Abdul Kadir, Secretary of the Federation of the Trade Unions of the UAR; Aida Yafii, on behalf of the General Union of Yemen Women; Maaruf Saad, Chairman of the Saida City Council in Lebanon; Riyad Taha, Chairman of the Lebanese Publishers' Association; Mulham Karam, Chairman of the Lebanese Editors Association; Yoshio Nishitani, President of the **Miraisha** Publishing House of Japan; Bijaral Suresuta, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Hiraniya Library in Nepal; H.M.P. Mohidin, General Secretary of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association; the "Ceylonese National Committee for Solidarity with the Struggle of the South Korean People"; the meeting organized by Alutgama Branch of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association; Omp Rakash Mantri, Secretary of the All India-Korea Friendship Association; Absaid Khan, General Secretary of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; the Oizumi Branch, Gunma Prefecture, of the Japan-Korea Association; the Takasaki Branch, Gunma Prefecture, of the Japan-Korea Association; the Kiryu Branch, Gunma Prefecture, of the Japan-Korea Association; Makoto Tanabe, President of the Gunma Prefectural Federation of the Japan-Korea Association; the members of the Mandalay Branch of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; the members of the "Group for Study of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Sudan and the Sudan-Korea Friendship Association; Modibo Kanne Sise, chief, on behalf of the members of the Mali "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung"; the members of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Tawai Subbranch of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Branch of the National Federation of Students of Yemen; the members of the Jagratsaba "Group for Study of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Baktapur, Nepal; Sarih Ahmed Iyai, head of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" for the members of the Mission of the General Headquarters of the Eritrean Liberation Front in Damascus; the members of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Occupied West Somali Liberation Front; the employees of "Ahlone" auto repair factory in Rangoon, the Union of Burma; the employees of "Sanchaung" auto repair shop in Rangoon, the Union of Burma; and the Union of Transport Employees of Ceylon.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received telegrams of the New Year's greetings and the New Year's cards from M. Bilner, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel; the Central Committee of the Swiss Workers' Party; the Central Committee of the German Communist Party; the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party; the Guiding Committee of the United Socialist Party of West Berlin; and the National Leadership of the Syrian Baath Party.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent telegrams of the New Year's greetings and the New Year's cards to the central committees of the abovementioned Parties.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, replying to their telegram of greetings sent on the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Albania.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

Aid Goods Sent by DPRK Government to Government and People of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Conveyed in Aden

A grand ceremony was held recently in Aden for conveying aid goods from the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, according to a report from Aden.

Respectfully placed in the place where the aid goods were conveyed were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a portrait of Salem Rubaia Ali, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Among those present at the ceremony were Kim Byong Gi, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and staff members of the Embassy of our country in Aden, and Muhammad Mahmud Bahiswan, Minister of Finance of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and responsible functionaries of the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Economy and Industry and men of the press of Yemen.

At the ceremony, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Kim Byong Gi conveyed to Minister Muhammad Mahmud Bahiswan the aid goods with best wishes including bulldozers from the Korean people to the people of the PDRY.

Then Minister Muhammad Mahmud Bahiswan and Charge d'Affaires ad interim Kim Byong Gi exchanged speeches.

In his speech Muhammad Mahmud Bahiswan said that the aid goods sent by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would be helpful in strengthening the friendly ties between the governments and peoples of the two countries in the struggle against the common enemy, the imperialists and reactionaries.

He expressed deep thanks to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the enormous aid it has rendered to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen from the first days of its independence.

In conclusion, the Yemeni Finance Minister extended the sincere thanks and greetings of the Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and President Salem Rubaia Ali to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, for such sincere aid from the Korean people to the Yemeni people.

(KCNA)

Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade KIM IL SUNG (34)

Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically organized and unfolded the struggle to follow out the new revolutionary line of the Party of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, while guiding the work of strengthening the Party and closely serrying the revolutionary ranks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically organized and unfolded the work of arming the Party members and working people with the unitary ideology of the Party and, at the same time, the work of opposing passivism and conservatism and bringing into full play the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of the working people, and thus gave rise to a new great revolutionary upsurge in all fields.

He smashed to pieces the bourgeois and revisionist sophistry that when the economy is developed and its scale is expanded, the rate of its progress cannot be increased, and infused firm confidence and inspiration in our working people who are making continued advance and uninterrupted innovation, free from inertia and standstill.

While giving on-the-spot guidance to the Ryongsong Machine-Building Plant and other factories and enterprises in the Hamhung area in June 1967, Comrade Kim Il Sung kindled the flames of struggle against passivism and conservatism revealed in implementing the revolutionary line of the Party on carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and for bringing about new innovations. And he actively supported the bold initiatives of our heroic working class with faith in their inexhaustible creative power, and inspired them to put those initiatives into practice.

The on-the-spot guidance given by Comrade Kim Il Sung marked a great revolutionary turn in inducing the working people throughout the country to burn away passivism and conservatism and bring about a new labour upsurge in the struggle for implementing the Party's revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

Boundlessly inspired by the teachings of the Leader, the working people of the whole country displayed high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative to make new innovations and miracles in all fields of the national economy that were unthinkable in the past. The working people at a large number of factories and enterprises in various parts of the country fulfilled their yearly plans more than three months ahead of schedule. In 1967 the total value of industrial output increased by 17 per cent as compared with the previous year and grain output by 16 per cent.

In defence upbuilding, too, the munitions industry has developed rapidly and the Party's military line has been thoroughly implemented, which has as its basic content the training of the whole army into a cadre army, its modernization, arming of the entire people and fortification of the whole country.

Our heroic People's Army has grown and strengthened into a cadre army each of whose members is a match for a hundred, into a powerful modernized revolutionary army; the entire people have been armed; and every region of the country turned into an impregnable fortress. Thanks to the establishment of an all-people, nationwide defence system with the People's Army as its core, our Party and people are in a position to frustrate at every step the U.S. imperialist aggressors' military provocations which have been intensified more than ever before and to firmly defend the security of the country and the revolutionary gains.

Great successes scored in the course of strengthening the Party, of firmly building up the revolutionary ranks and energetically promoting economic construction and defence upbuilding, gave ample proof of the correctness of the line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Party Conference and the wisdom of his leadership.

Under the circumstances in which all the Party members and working people, upholding the decisions of the Party Conference, were making a new revolutionary upsurge in all domains of socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding, elections of deputies to the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly were held in November 1967.

The elections clearly testified to our people's absolute support for and deep trust in Comrade Kim Il Sung and our Party and the Government of the Republic led by him and again demonstrated to the whole world the monolithic political and ideological unity of the entire people closely united around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly held in December 1967 reappointed Comrade Kim Il Sung Premier of the Cabinet of the Republic in accordance with the unanimous desire of our people.

At the session Comrade Kim Il Sung announced the historic Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, **"Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence in All Fields of State Activity."**

Making an overall review in the Political Programme of the brilliant successes scored in the revolution and construction thanks to the correct policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic, he solemnly declared that the Government of the Republic would thoroughly implement, in future too, the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity, and, proceeding from the general tasks of our revolution, set forth the political, economic, cultural and military tasks confronting the Government of the Republic as follows:

"Firstly. The Government of the Republic will implement with all consistency the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence to consolidate the political independence of the country, build up more solidly the foundations of an independent national economy capable of ensuring the complete unification, independence and prosperity of our nation, and to increase the country's defence capacities so as to safeguard the security of the fatherland reliably by our own force, by splendidly embodying our Party's idea of *Juche* in all fields....

"Secondly. In order to put an end as early as possible to the present misfortunes of our people caused by the artificial partition of the territory and split of the nation, liberate the people in South Korea and realize the unification of the fatherland, the Government of the Republic will firmly prepare the people in the northern half of the Republic morally and materially so that they can always support the South Korean people in their sacred anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle and meet the great revolutionary event actively....

"Thirdly. The Government of the Republic, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, will wage a vigorous struggle to revolutionize and working-classize all members of society including the peasants and intellectuals by further stepping up the ideological and cultural revolutions and enhancing the leading role of the working class....

"Fourthly. The Government of the Republic will see to it that the functionaries of the state and economic organs eliminate bureaucracy and establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint, in order to enhance the functions and role of the people's power and actively organize and mobilize the broad masses of people for the revolution and construction....

"Fifthly. The Government of the Republic will consolidate the foundations of the independent national economy of the country, further improve the people's livelihood and fulfil the sacred task of freeing the working people from arduous labour by continually holding to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for socialist industrialization and struggling to carry out the technical revolution in all fields of the national economy....

"Sixthly. The Government of the Republic, adhering firmly to the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea, will fight on stubbornly to step up the development of the country's science and technology and build socialist culture....

"Seventhly. The Government of the Republic will do all it can to further increase the defence capabilities of the country and build up the defence posture of the whole country and the entire people to cope with the obtaining situation....

"Eighthly. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while continuing to hold fast to the line of building an independent national economy by enlisting its own potentials and domestic resources to the maximum under the banner of self-reliance, will establish economic relations and develop foreign trade with other countries on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit....

"Ninthly. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will fight actively in defence of the interests and national rights of all the Korean compatriots abroad....

"Tenthly. From the first days of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have consistently affirmed that we would promote friendly relations with all countries which oppose imperialist aggression, respect the liberty and independence of our people and desire to establish state relations with our country on an equal footing, and we will, in the future too, continue to hold fast to this principle in the field of foreign policy."

The Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a guide to state activity which brilliantly embodies the idea of *Juche* in the internal and external policies of the Government of the Republic, and a programmatic document which brightly illumines the road of victory ahead of the Korean revolution.

In the Political Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined it as a question of fundamental significance for the revolution and construction to establish *Juche* by generalizing the practical experiences of the revolution in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Whether or not *Juche* is established is a question of key importance on which depends the victory of our revolution, a vital question which decides the destinies of our nation."

In the Political Programme he pointed out that only by firmly establishing *Juche* can each country repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries in conformity to its historical conditions and national peculiarities and solve its own questions entirely for itself on its own responsibility by discarding the spirit of relying on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work with success.

Comrade Kim Il Sung again taught in the Political Programme that the principle should be firmly adhered to of studying and analysing the realities of Korea and solving all problems arising in the revolution and construction independently in accordance with the idea of *Juche*.

Comrade Kim Il Sung declared that in order to consolidate political independence, we would shape all policies of the country independently, conduct all matters on our own judgment and conviction in conformity to our actual conditions, and would allow no one to violate or insult the rights and dignity of our nation.

Expounding profoundly that the line of building an independent national economy consistently followed by our Party and Government was a thoroughly revolutionary line of economic construction which conforms to the lawful requirements of the building of socialism and communism, he emphasized that in future too, our Party and Government would continue to adhere to the principle of self-reliance and the line of building an independent national economy and would implement them more thoroughly.

He taught that a nation can secure political independence, make the country rich, strong and advanced and achieve national prosperity only when it has built an independent national economy.

He also taught that as long as national distinctions remain and the states exist, a comprehensive, independent national economy should be built with each national state as a unit. Only then is it possible to lay firm material and technical foundations of socialism and communism, rapidly develop science, technology and culture, steadily enhance the technical and cultural standards of the working people, bringing them up into a new type of men developed in an all-round way.

He also said that the building of a developed independent national economy is the basic guarantee for enabling nations to do away with economic backwardness which is the actual basis of inequality between them, and to achieve national prosperity and to build socialist and communist society successfully.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's profound idea and theory concerning the building of an independent national economy clearly indicate the most correct way to build socialism and communism successfully and eradicate national inequality as well as class distinctions.

In the Political Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified again the independent and principled foreign policy of the Government of the Republic, gave a new explanation of the significance of economic co-operation between the states and of the world socialist market and expounded the fundamental position to be maintained by the socialist states in foreign trade relations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the socialist countries should maintain the class stand in foreign trade and direct primary concern to consolidating and developing the world socialist market and, proceeding from the political interests of the victory of the common cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism and building socialism and communism, display the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism and completely renounce hidebound national selfishness in mutual economic relations.

At the same time, he taught that the socialist countries should develop economic relations on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit with the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa which have cast off the yoke of imperialism and achieved political independence, and the developed socialist countries, in particular, should give more unselfish material assistance, with no political strings attached, to the economically backward countries which are striving for socialism against imperialism.

The basic ideas which run through the Political Programme are the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* is the most correct guiding idea to carry on the revolution and construction successfully.

The Political Programme of the Government of the Republic **"Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence in All Fields of State Activity"** which fully embodies Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* is a powerful weapon for arousing our people dynamically to a new struggle for greater victory and firmly guaranteeing the victory.

The Political Programme has become an inspiring banner which infuses an indomitable revolutionary will and strength in the entire Korean people who are fighting for the complete unification and independence of the country and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause, and a terrible bomb which gives shivers, terrors, and anxiety to U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, the enemy of the revolution.

Internationally, the Political Programme has further increased confidence in victory and courage of the revolutionary peoples who are fighting valiantly in opposition to imperialism and gave a more powerful impetus to their anti-imperialist struggle.

The Political Programme cast a new light on the theoretical and practical questions whose solution is urgent in the building of socialism and communism and thus made an outstanding contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Today the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, which embodies the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, enjoys the unquestioned support not only of the Korean people but also of the true Communists and revolutionary peoples of the whole world, and has called forth a big echo on an international scale.

A great number of revolutionaries and revolutionary peoples of the world have highly appraised the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic as a "document which made a most important and most decisive contribution to Marxism-Leninism," a "classic in the theory about socialist construction" and a "textbook for the politicians of the whole world."

The Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, which has made a great contribution to further developing and enriching Marxism-Leninism, displays its great vitality ever more clearly as time passes on.

Historic Conference That Marked a Great Turn in Establishing Juche

On the Occasion of 35th Anniversary of Namhodu Conference

Today we mark the 35th anniversary of the Namhodu Conference in the circumstances in which the working people of the country are striving hard, displaying high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative stamina, to carry out the programmatic tasks set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a pre-eminent Marxist-Leninist and the genius of revolution, at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the congress of the all-round victory of the *Juche* idea and the congress of great victory in industrialization.

The Namhodu Conference held in February 1936 was a conference which marked a great turn in establishing *Juche* and was of great significance in the development of our revolution.

At the Conference, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the lines of forming a permanent organization of the united anti-Japanese national front embracing all the patriotic forces to expand and develop the united anti-Japanese national front movement rapidly on a nation-wide scale, of stepping up more vigorously the struggle for founding the Korean Communist Party and of advancing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the northern border areas of our country to extend the armed struggle deep into the homeland and intensify the guidance of the Korean revolution as a whole.

These lines were sagacious ones which the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung elaborated on the basis of the combat achievements and valuable experiences gained in the early period of his revolutionary activities and in the course of the subsequent anti-Japanese armed struggle and they most correctly reflected the requirements of the internal and external situation in those days.

In the mid-1930's the Japanese imperialists, busying themselves about the expansion of the war of aggression on the continent, further intensified their fascist suppression and economic plunder of the Korean people and frantically tried to stamp out everything of the Korean people that was national. This led to further aggravation of the national contradiction between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists and further strengthened the anti-Japanese spirit of the Korean people.

Internationally, stepped-up military fascistization in the imperialist countries further intensified the revolutionary struggle of the people.

Such a new revolutionary situation at that time urgently required uniting broader masses in the anti-Japanese front and leading to a great upsurge the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the centre.

In the mid-1930's conditions were created in our country for meeting the urgent requirement of this revolutionary situation.

During the period from the time when he founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and launched the anti-Japanese armed struggle to 1936, the brilliant Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly guided the arduous struggle to frustrate the frenzied "punitive operations" of the powerful enemy, Japanese imperialism, expand and develop the armed struggle and smash all the harmful machinations of the Left opportunists, factionalists and great-power chauvinists in the revolutionary ranks, establish more firmly *Juche* in the Korean revolution and realize the expansion and unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

In this course the internal forces of the Korean revolution were firmly built up and the combat capabilities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army markedly increased. And the unitary ideological system was established through the struggle for equipping the anti-Japanese guerillas and revolutionary masses with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary trait of unconditionally carrying through to the end the lines and policies set forth by him was formed among them.

At the Namhodu Conference the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself upon such successes and precious experiences gained in the Korean revolutionary movement in the first half of the 1930's, elucidated the new strategic and tactical lines to bring about a great upsurge in the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the centre in the latter half of the 1930's.

One of the important strategic and tactical lines put forward by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Namhodu Conference was to form a permanent organization of the united anti-Japanese national front for more firmly uniting anti-Japanese forces of various social strata and organizing and mobilizing them to a more vigorous anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and thus further expand and develop the united anti-Japanese national front movement on a country-wide scale.

At the Kalun Conference held in the summer of 1930 the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung already defined the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and said that the main motive forces in this revolution were the working class and the peasantry, its most reliable ally, and petty bourgeoisie, and an alliance could be formed with the national bourgeoisie, too.

It was an essential demand of the revolution to firmly build up the main force of the revolution and, at the same time, closely unite all the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal forces having interests in the revolution.

Moreover, the situation in the mid-1930's more urgently demanded the formation of the united anti-Japanese national front.

Reflecting this demand, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the Namhodu Conference that the organization of the united anti-Japanese national front led by the working class, firmly relying on the worker-peasant alliance and embracing broad anti-Japanese forces should be formed to expand and develop the united anti-Japanese national front movement more actively and systematically and on a nation-wide scale. And he set forth the concrete ways for its formation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...In order to carry out this task, we should not be particular about the name of the united front organizations since the Japanese imperialists are perpetrating brutal repression but give them various names in consideration of specific conditions of localities and preparedness of the population and unite all anti-Japanese forces.... We should further enhance the national and class consciousness of the people by properly combining illegal activity with legal one....

The outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a correct answer to the questions of principle raised by the work of the united front—the question of enhancing the leading role of the working class, the question of giving different names to the united front organizations of different social circles and localities to suit the specific features of localities and the political preparedness of the people and the question of properly combining the legal struggle with the illegal one.

The line of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the united anti-Japanese national front was splendidly realized with his formation on May 5, 1936 of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first permanent organization of the united anti-Japanese national front in our country.

Thus, the historic aspiration of the Korean people for the unity of the nation was brought into materialization, the internal forces of the Korean revolution further strengthened and a new upsurge brought about in the Korean revolution.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the concrete line of pushing forward organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Korean Communist Party more actively and in an all-round way.

At the Namhodu Conference, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized again the need of founding a Party. Saying that the most important thing in preparing for the founding of the Party was to foster and expand the ranks of Communists, he advanced the line of training a large contingent of new, tested and tempered Communists of worker and peasant origin in the thick of practical struggle through the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and revolutionary organizations.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...First of all, the work of expanding the ranks of the Party should be pushed forward continuously in the guerilla units and in the Korean settlements in Northeast China. And, at the same time, in the homeland it is necessary to lay a foundation for forming the Party organizations at home in the future, while uniting the Communists at home and training into Communists those tried and tested through the struggle of the anti-Japanese masses....

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that for the founding of the Party it was imperative to thoroughly overcome factionalism and defend the organizational and ideological purity of the ranks of Communists.

He made it clear that for the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Party it was necessary to vigorously conduct the education of the Communists in Marxism-Leninism and in the *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea, and intensify organizational and political work among the workers, peasants and all other sections of people to firmly build up the mass foundation for the founding of the Party.

At the Conference, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung re-elucidated the line of closely combining the struggle for the founding of the Party with the united anti-Japanese national front movement.

This line was the correctest one which rendered it possible to more successfully ensure the work of systematically training the Communists, the struggle for strengthening the organizational and ideological unity of the Communists and the work of laying the mass foundation for the founding of the Party. And it was a line which creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist theory on the founding of the Party to the reality of Korea and correctly reflected the lawful requirement of the development of the revolution in our country.

At the Conference the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung also set forth a new strategic line of establishing a new revolutionary base in the area of Mt. Paekdu-san and actively advancing the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed to the following effect:

...Unless we advance to the homeland, it will be impossible to unite the Communists at home organizationally and ideologically, to train and expand the Communist ranks among the working class and to rouse broad masses of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle by organizing and expanding the united anti-Japanese national front. Therefore, the main direction of the future activities of the People's Revolutionary Army is to establish a new guerilla base in the border areas along the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers with Mt. Paekdu-san as the centre and directly organize and guide the revolutionary movement at home, while expanding the theatre of the armed struggle into the homeland....

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified, the immediate main task of the Korean revolution at that time was to overthrow Japanese imperialism, win national independence and achieve the social liberation of the working people.

To this end, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung established the guerilla bases in the areas along the Tuman-gang River in the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, kindled the fierce flames of revolution and formed revolutionary organizations everywhere to rally the patriotic people around them.

However, in order to drive the Japanese imperialists out of our fatherland and attain national independence and social liberation as early as possible, it was imperative to more rapidly expand the sphere of activity of units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, actively advance them into the border areas and the homeland and intensify their military and political activity.

Having a deep insight into all this, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army should move into the border areas of Korea as early as possible and light the fierce fire of revolution.

This new line advanced by him at the Namhodu Conference was the only correct strategic and tactical line which made it possible in the then situation to maintain the initiative, more firmly build up the internal revolutionary forces, deal the Japanese imperialist aggressors still heavier political and military blows and hasten the victory of the Korean people in the revolution.

As mentioned above, the Namhodu Conference marked a new great turn in establishing *Juche* in the Korean revolution, firmly uniting the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces of our country, more actively pushing ahead with preparations for the founding of the Korean Communist Party and developing onto a new stage the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people as a whole with the armed struggle as the centre.

And the Conference showed a great example to the revolutionaries and people of the whole world in uniting the anti-fascist, anti-imperialist revolutionary forces at a time when fascism reared its head internationally and the danger of war was growing.

Our people are significantly marking the 35th anniversary of the historic Namhodu Conference, feeling the greatest honour and happiness in making revolution under the guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has been leading the Korean revolution along one road of victory for more than 40 years up to date since he set out on the road of revolution in his early years, and renewing their determination to more firmly equip themselves with his great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea guaranteeing all our victories in the revolution and construction, and to vigorously march ahead along the road indicated by him.

Hong Ung Yang

Vigorous "100-Day Battle" of Our Working People to Fulfil the First-Year Tasks of the Six-Year Plan with Credit

☆

New Railway Line Across the Country Is to Be Built

Recently in Ichon of Kangwon Province there was a meeting of youth activists in the field of railway transport of the country who are performing hard and difficult tasks in the van of the grand battle to make a breach for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, upholding the militant tasks set forth by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in his New Year Address.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting discussed the problem of the early completion of the project for the Ichon-Sepo line linking the east coast with the west coast.

The attendants of the meeting resolved to finish the project before April 15, 1972.

This is an exacting and gigantic task: steep mountains and cliffs must be tunnelled, bridges and other complex structures built.

The attendants of the meeting, however, decided to double the tunnelling speed by using tunnel-borers of new type and other modern machines and finish the foundation work of railway bridges before the rainy season.

The June 4 Factory and the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory decided to produce a large-size diesel locomotive and passenger cars to form a train for the new line in excess of their state assignment.

The attendants of the meeting renewed their determination to play the role of the vanguards, the shock-brigade, in the struggle for carrying out the revolutionary tasks advanced by the genius Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report to the Fifth Party Congress.

Li Ju Chon

☆

Rated Capacity Topped Tenfold

Wholeheartedly upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report made at the historic Fifth Congress of our Party and in his New Year Address, our working people, out in the "100-day battle," continue to effect fresh innovations in production.

The news of double or treble fulfilment of daily production assignments is coming one after another from all parts of the country. One of the miraculous successes which merits the attention of the people is that the workers of the bloomery at the Kangson Steel Plant have increased more than tenfold the capacity of the bloom rolling machine whose rated capacity was said to be 60,000 tons.

In 1957 when the internal and external situation in our country was complicated, they toppled the rated capacity of the bloom rolling machine and augmented it to 120,000 tons.

It was a new speed our heroic working class created at that time dashing forward in the spirit of Chollima. In 1969, the workers of the bloomery at the steel plant, advancing in the same spirit, boosted the capacity of the bloom rolling machine to more than 450,000 ton mark and made a great contribution to the creation of the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed.

Encouraged by the bright prospects of the Six-Year Plan, they did not rest on their laurels.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We are still on the road of revolution. We can never rest content with the successes already gained. Self-complacence and stagnation are tabooed to revolutionaries; there can be only struggle and advance, creation and innovation for us."

All the workers of the bloomery who always responded with loyalty to the call of the Leader buckled down to work for reconditioning the bloom rolling machine of the 1940's type into that of the 1970's, bearing the teaching of the Leader deep in their minds.

With the refashioning of rollers for charging and rolling on up-to-date lines and further perfection of the automatic lubrication system, the bloom rolling machine has been reconditioned into a new-type machine.

Thus, today the bloom rolling machine which had a capacity of no more than 60,000 tons puts out over 600,000 tons of rolled steel.

The workers of the bloomery at the steel plant are now fully confident that on the basis of their success they can fulfil the plan for this year by the founding anniversary of the DPRK, the assignments for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan by April 15 next year and the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of the set time.

Kim Jong Sik

Poultry Industry Develops by Leaps and Bounds

Our stock-breeding is developing rapidly.

To sharply step up the output of animal produce, our Party has followed the line of laying the main stress on the development of state and co-operative farm animal husbandry and properly combining it with stock-breeding the individual co-operative farmers do as a sideline.

By thoroughly implementing the line, we have laid the firm material and technical foundations of stock farming and increased the output of animal produce swiftly. There has been an epochal turn particularly in the development of our poultry industry owing to the personal initiative and constant guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In these seven years we have built 70 modern chicken factories and many mixed feed factories including the large modern Mangyongdae Chicken Factory, the Chicken Factory in Songrim and the Ryongsong Chicken Factory and the Maram Mixed Feed Factory and laid solid foundations for turning out more than 700,000,000 eggs and plenty of chicken meat every year by industrial method at the cost of colossal state funds — 100,000,000 won.

Turning such foundations to good account, workers in this domain are expanding their successes in production for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

The data collected by the General Bureau of Poultry Industry show that the output of eggs rose to 158 per cent and that of chicken meat to 166 per cent as of the end of January this year compared with the corresponding time of last year.

It is very cold in January in our country. So the output of egg had been lower in January than in other months. Then, what is the cause of such a high rate of growth? It is the infinite loyalty to the fatherly Leader of the workers in this domain.

The task of the Six-Year Plan for animal husbandry is to modernize and make stock farming intensive and turn out 400,000 to 500,000 tons of meat and 3,000,000,000 eggs in 1976.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Well begun is half done, as it is said, and whether to successfully carry out the Six-Year Plan as a whole or not largely depends upon how the first battle of this year is fought."

The workers in this domain are effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in production unfolding a vigorous "100-day battle" from the outset of this year, to hit ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan target and show their loyalty to the fatherly Leader.

A breeder at the Mangyongdae Chicken Factory is determined to secure production of 3,000,000 eggs this year. She is now making chickens lay more than 9,000 eggs every day, tending 13,000 parents.

The same is true of poultry breeders at the other chicken factories in the country including the Hadang, Songchon, Sopo, Haeju, March 8, Panmun, Ryongsong Chicken Factories.

Such successes owe to good feeding and watering and proper maintenance of temperature and ventilation.

Many chicken factories are being rapidly built or expanded in South and North Pyongan and North Hamgyong and other provinces through a mass movement. These factories will contribute to the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

Pak Ju Sol

At the modernly-equipped Mangyongdae Chicken Factory **Photo by O Dong Jun**

A Short Story

The History of Iron

Pyon Hui Gun

It was only three days after the ceasefire.

The morning mist was hovering over the iron works damaged severely in the shower of shells and bombs during the three-year war. Dead silence was heaped on the compound where broken bricks and rusty scrap irons were scattered all around.

A shadow haunted in the mist in front of the coke oven shop the roof and walls of which were blown off. It was a worker in gray overalls and white cap. Gray whiskers of several days' growth on his hollow cheeks told that he was well over fifty. His duck shoes and bottoms of the trousers were wet as though he had walked on the grassy places.

He walked slowly bending over the ground as if he was looking for something. When he found a half-buried nut, he suddenly stopped, picked it up, scraped off the dirt and then threw it into the sack hung over his shoulder. He started again. He was an old furnace builder named Pak Ung Chil.

After a while when he reached the wire shop he sat by the broken wall to roll a cigarette. There he took a rest smoking.

A bit brackish breeze came from the direction of the River Taedonggang. The morning mist spreading thick on the ground was moving away toward Mt. Wolbong-san reluctantly as if it felt sick from want of sleep. Through it traces of crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist gangs began to be visible one after another, gnawing his heart.

The rusty, dead blast furnace with upper half blown off, the wrecks of open-hearth furnaces, the rolling shop with bent and crooked steel skeletons, the zigzag gas pipes and tubes fallen on the ground topsy-turvy, broken walls, prostrated chimneys...

Watching these Ung Chil's eyes flashed with anger, his heart boiled with hatred against the Yankees.

"Damned devils!"

Ung Chil clenched his teeth. The hard days during the war came to his mind before he was aware of.

The day when they made iron plates with melted iron after building bullet-proof walls around blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces and various machines under the bombing of enemy planes; the day when they reluctantly retreated looking back at their works now and again with important appurtenances alone on their backs after removing larger machines to the mountain for safety; the day when they set up small blast furnaces underground and made war materials with melted iron to send to the front... Recollections of the days were endless. Among them, however, the one he felt sick at heart most was the separation from Byong Du with whom he worked through thick and thin for twenty years.

On that day five enemy planes were shot down by our anti-aircraft guns, but instead of giving up, the enemy made twice air raid.

In the open-hearth furnaces the steel ready to flow out was boiling when there was the first raid. Some parts of ceilings of furnaces No. 1 and No. 3 were coming down due to the falling of bombs close at hand. Fire escaped through them and furnaces could no longer keep the heat of dissolution. To let them alone meant the casting away of iron which would turn to rifles and guns for destroying enemies.

Ung Chil and Byong Du could hardly endure it.

The moment their sparkling eyes met they understood each other their heroic resolve. As soon as Ung Chil dashed up to the ceiling of the furnace No. 1 Byong Du ran to No. 3.

At the furnace tops horrible battles were waged. There they, with fire bricks hung on iron hooks, began to fill up the holes from which the surge of flame blew off.

The melters watched their magnificent struggle in great excitement.

The wild flames attacked them as if to gulp down in a moment, but they heeded not a bit. The fight went on in hushed silence.

Even the mad flames began to pacify before their undaunted fighting spirit.

At last Ung Chil finished to fill up. Now he, wiping sweat off his face with the back of his hand, turned to the furnace No. 3.

Byong Du, too, after finishing his work, was turning his eyes to Ung Chil, grinning.

Just at that moment there was the second raid of the enemy planes.

Suddenly enemy bombs fell down successively through the roof of steel-ingot shop which was ready to receive the molten steel.

A roaring sound shook the shop.

A blast attacked Ung Chil. The moment he scarcely grasped steel skeleton near at hand laying himself down upon the furnace and glanced at Byong Du, his breath was taken away. Byong Du twisted himself staggering and fell down at once. Ung Chil started up crying "Byong Du!" and then jumped down to the floor.

Other melters who already ran up to the ceiling were coming down with Byong Du on their backs. Splinters of the bomb had run through his back dyeing his overalls with blood. Melters carried him to the hospital.

Thus Byong Du was heavily wounded. But the next morning he said to Ung Chil: "Hullo, Ung Chil... We have promised to draw iron out of the reconstructed furnace in the presence of our Premier, haven't we?... But I... am sorry, indeed... Please take vengeance... upon the enemy. The Premier will certainly visit our works when we draw the first iron... Will you give him my best regards? Our Premier ... our Premier will remember me, I'm sure... Sorry indeed that I couldn't work under his warm care for many and many years..."

Leaving these words he breathed his last...

Now came across Ung Chil's mind the face of Byong Du who stared at him eagerly with his moist eyes as if he was complaining of his departure with many stories untold from this world, and Ung Chil's heart almost burst with grief.

(How splendid it would be, if Byong Du were alive!)

Woe lingered on Ung Chil's face covered with short, gray whiskers and wrinkles.

(Do you know in your grave, Byong Du? We've destroyed Yankees... Soon we'll reconstruct the furnaces to produce iron with the Premier in attendance.)

Ung Chil said to himself as though he was promising to deceased Byong Du.

But how to begin? How to reconstruct? From his impatience to reconstruct the works he came out so early this morning, too, and picked up old nuts, though the prospect was vague and dim.

In conditions that neither bricks nor nuts unbroken are findable, wherefrom are they to get such great quantity of iron materials, cement, workhands and technicians? He was really sorrowful. He started up with his sack hung on his shoulder.

He was just coming up to the road, when he found some persons moving in front of the open-hearth furnace shop still covered with mist.

"Who will they be... in such an early morning?"

With a mystified air, walking up to them Ung Chil cried, "Who're there?"

"It's me." After a while loud-sounding voice came from there. Ung Chil was struck with amazement. He felt it was too familiar. A thought flashed across his mind. But soon he denied his impossible idea saying, "What a delusion I'm nursing!" and hurriedly walked to the direction.

As soon as the man in week-day clothes, became distinguished through the mist Ung Chil stopped short as if he was struck by electricity.

He couldn't believe his own eyes. But it was none other than he. He was Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Ung Chil did not know how to behave, for it was so extraordinary, unexpected thing.

Who could imagine that he would be here in such an early morning?

However hard the days of war were, however bitter the conditions were, he always dwelt in his heart. Because the Premier led the people Ung Chil was encouraged and fully assured of our victory. And now he was near him, stepping toward him!

Suddenly Ung Chil felt choked and eyes grew dim. Meanwhile the Premier approached Ung Chil.

"Excuse me for my entering without the permission of masters," he said.

Then staring at Ung Chil, "Well, who's it? Aren't you Comrade Ung Chil?" He was rather surprised.

"Yes, it is me, Comrade Premier! It's the furnace builder Ung Chil." Ung Chil could hardly check his teardrops.

"Sure! It is you. How hard time have you had for the war? I missed you sorely even during the war. I'm very glad to see you!"

Comrade Premier grasped Ung Chil's hand with his face beaming with a smile.

Tears hardly checked till then streamed down Ung Chil's wrinkled cheeks.

"Comrade Premier! Now I am..."

"Well, haven't you got any hurt? Are your family all right?" Comrade Premier asked.

"Yes, Comrade Premier. They are all right."

"How are you off? Be needy, I am sure."

"We are well off, Comrade Premier. Under the care of the Party."

"Why, of course, you are in needy condition, for there was a war... Wait a little. Let us overcome. Soon everything will be better. Now, what have you in your sack?"

Ung Chil came to himself. He had a sack hung on his shoulder! He was puzzled.

"They are nuts found in the compound... Thinking that they may be useful when the reconstruction starts."

The Premier stared at Ung Chil in silence.

"I see. How is Comrade Byong Du?" He asked.

Ung Chil couldn't answer at once. He feared the Premier would feel heartsore if he heard of Byong Du's death.

Realizing the matter Comrade Premier asked: "Any accident to him... do you say?"

"Yes, Comrade Premier. When he was checking the hole in the ceiling of the open-hearth furnace under the enemy air raid..." Ung Chil said drooping.

Comrade Premier's face was darkened a while.

Ung Chil, holding up his head again, talked about the accident in detail and went on:

"Byong Du asked me to give you his best regards when you visit here to see the first iron drawn from the reconstructed furnace, Comrade Premier. He said he was sorry indeed that he couldn't work under your warm care for many and many years..."

Comrade Premier quietly turned his face aside looking up far away in the sky with moist eyes.

"We have lost a fine comrade. Perhaps he was fifty four, wasn't he?" Comrade Premier asked in a quiet tone.

"Yes, he was."

"Fifty four! He was at the noon of life... but without seeing the brighter days..."

Comrade Premier became silent for a few moments and then gently said: "Where are his family now?"

"In a half-underground hovel in Cholsanri his wife lives with his youngest son and a daughter. His eldest son who was a melter and second son are out on the front."

"Let's visit them afterwards. Bereaved of husband how badly will she be off? Let's help them in place of Byong Du and his sons at the front. Young ones will be sent to the Revolution School... Now Com. Ung Chil! Meeting you here, I recall the day to my mind when we drew out iron for the first time after liberation. I'm sure you went after Com. Byong Du to bring him back, who was returning to his native place to enjoy the liberation there, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did."

"We had a hard struggle in those days, too."

Comrade Premier said as if to himself, buried in thought, and quietly stepped up toward the door of the open-hearth furnace shop.

Following him Ung Chil vividly recalled the days when they, under his guidance, set to reconstruct the steel and iron works which the fleeing Japs destroyed...

The whole country was boiling like a melting pot with the excitement of liberation.

Ung Chil greeted the liberation at the steel works. The Japs broke the electric furnaces without taking out steel, and scampering off, they bragged that the Koreans would be far from operating it even in twenty years.

Though it was certain that they would enjoy a better life after liberation, under the condition that factories were shut, the workers could not but lead a hard life for the time being. Therefore among a few unconscious workers, someone stayed at home doing odd things to earn bread, while others left the works for their native villages or other towns expecting a windfall. The absolute majority of conscious workers, however, guarded the works and organized the Works Guards to reconstruct the broken works. Ung Chil, too, joined the Guards with Byong Du. But, Byong Du had a larger family and naturally led a harder life.

One evening Byong Du dropped in and said to Ung Chil abruptly:

"I'd rather go back to my native village."

"Do you really mean it?" Ung Chil was surprised.

He never dreamed of it, for he knew the life of Byong Du who, his land being wrested by the land-lord at Cholwon, Kangwon Province, entered the world of toil.

"How can I feel like to leave the works? But under present condition, following the plow seems to me better."

"Do you hope you can get land there?"

"Never! I only count on my wife's parents there."

"What a fool! Once you were robbed of land by the landlord and entered the world of toil... and now can you go back home in such rags? Why you are so pulpy?" Ung Chil spoke roughly to him.

"Well, then, what have I to do here? Are we not furnace builders? When can we get job, for the Japanese imperialists destroyed the furnaces as such? Can I sit stupidly and watch the dead furnaces?"

To this Ung Chil could utter no answer.

Unless he finds a job for Byong Du, it was impossible for him to make him give up, however it may be regretful. But he was helpless when he thought of the separation with his old friend.

"Won't you wait a bit more? They say the life will be improved..." He advised in vain.

A few days after the Byong Dus left for their native village.

Two families reluctantly parted in tears.

After seeing the Byong Dus off, Ung Chil went to the works in bad humour. Unnoticedly his footsteps approached the electric furnace shop.

The dark shop was dead silent.

That day of all days Ung Chil felt unfamiliar with it all.

Habitually he went on to the furnace and peeped into it where the steel was congealed. Once again the hatred against the Japanese imperialists flew into a great rage.

(When can we draw the molten steel?)

Close by the furnace all the more he missed Byong Du.

And especially the talk about General Kim Il Sung getting thicker in the town came to his mind.

As soon as the country was liberated the people unanimously wished for General Kim Il Sung to administer the affairs of state. Wasn't he the peerless patriot and national hero whom they longed for so heartily even in the dark days when they were trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialists?

If he administers the affairs of state all the poor people will enjoy freedom and happiness and found a wealthy and strong state, too. This was the firm conviction of our people.

Just then a general talk about General Kim Il Sung that he had returned to Pyongyang and visited some factories was afloat. This got to the Ung Chil's steel works, too. The workers were greatly excited with the hope that he might drop in at their works. If any one came from Pyongyang they would run up to him expecting to hear the news.

(How happy we would be if General Kim Il Sung drops in at our works! But surely impossible, for he is so busy...)

Thus Ung Chil was musing, when a loud voice came from behind: "Hullo, how are you?"

Ung Chil was surprised.

Behind him was a tall, fine-built stranger followed by a middle-sized man. The eyes of the former extraordinarily sparkled with vitality.

Ung Chil felt something dignified in his bearing.

"Where are you from?" He asked timidly.

"We dropped in to see the works on our way to some place."

The guest answered smiling. Once his smile played about his lips his dignified appearance suddenly changed to a mild humour. Naturally Ung Chil's heart thawed.

"What can you expect from the works more dead than alive?" He hinted.

"Is the works wrecked severely?" The guest said turning his eyes to the compound of the works.

"There's very much so. Look at that furnace. The villains escaped after demolishing furnaces without taking out melted steel. Now I have no job to do — I was a furnace builder more than fifteen years though." Ung Chil sighed.

The guest became serious. He looked into the furnace. His eyes flashed.

"The Japanese imperialists are cunning by nature," he said sonorously.

Judging from the guests' character and behaviour Ung Chil concluded that they could know well the world.

"I want to ask you just one thing..." Ung Chil said, "The talk gets thicker that General Kim Il Sung has returned to Pyongyang—is it true?"

The guest gave him a significant look and said: "Ha! ha!—Well, why do you ask about it?"

"Because I have feeling of impatience. They say we workers will be free only when he administers the affairs of state. Whom else can we expect but him? Even three-year-old children knew well about him from the time the Japanese imperialists ruled. The workers here are anxious to see him once... Suppose they are leaving the works one after another. I'm afraid the works will be shut for ever as the Japs wished."

Ung Chil clacked his tongue showing his disappointment with the guests who could not tell the news of General Kim Il Sung either.

"Are there many who abandon the works?"

The guest who was carefully listening to him asked in a serious tone.

"Not a few. This morning, too, I saw off a friend named Byong Du. Left alone from the partner who came through thick and thin in various labour sites, I'm not so happy now. In furnace building there are not so many who will match him." Ung Chil sighed once again.

"That may be possible, for they are too poor. But the workers should not abandon the works, should they?"

The guest studying Ung Chil's face quietly admonished.

"What are we to do then? When there's no job... If we had a job, we would never quit even though someone lock out us."

"Why no job? In my opinion every nook of the works is full of things to be done."

The guest went on in a low but majestic tone.

"Now the masters of the works are not the Japanese imperialists but the workers."

"What? Do you say the workers are the masters of the works?" Ung Chil asked dubiously.

"Yes, they are. How did the Japanese imperialists build this works? Didn't they squeeze blood and sweat from the workers to build it? Workers ought to take back everything. And workers and peasants who were poverty-stricken in the past must build their own country, a happy society."

This interested Ung Chil.

"How nice, if such a country was to be built? It seems to me like a dream."

"Why do you mention it a dream? Such a country will certainly be realized. But, for that the workers have to stay in the works and be fine masters of it. From now on everything of the works is the property of the country and the workers. How can the masters who should defend the property leave the works? That means resigning their rights of managing their property."

"Quite true! I understand now. We confined ourselves only to furnace building and never tried to know the world better." Ung Chil was abashed for his little knowledge.

(To Be Continued)

Immortal Revolutionary Feats of Paris Commune

On the Eve of the Centenary of the Paris Commune

The Korean people, together with the revolutionary peoples in other parts of the world, are significantly greeting the centenary of the Paris Commune, the first proletarian revolution in history, under the grandiose circumstances where the whole country is making the grand, dynamic Chollima march, waging the "100-day battle" to fulfil ahead of the set time this year's task, the first-year task of the Six-Year Plan, so as to carry out the programmatic tasks put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, in his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in his New Year Address.

On March 18, 1871, one hundred years ago, the working class in Paris crushed with revolutionary violence the corrupt bourgeois state machine which had held them in bondage and established the dictatorship of the proletariat, thereby bursting the myth about "eternity" of capitalism and triggering its ruin.

The banner of the proletarian dictatorship held aloft by the heroes of the Paris Commune is shining brilliantly with the radical turn which has taken place in the development of human history during the last 100 years—the victorious grand march of socialism and the fall of capitalism.

The historical experiences of the Paris Commune and all the revolutionary struggles of the working class tell us that apart from the dictatorship of the proletariat one cannot think of the victory in the class struggle and the revolutionary struggle or the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Commune, the power of the proletarian dictatorship, and its revolutionary policies enjoyed the support and encouragement of the working class and democratic organizations of Britain, Germany, Italy, Belgium and other countries.

But the Commune was short-lived for its inconsistency and the desperate armed attacks by counter-revolution.

Though the Commune failed, it left a serious experience and lesson to the international communist movement and working-class movement.

The historical experience of the Paris Commune tells us that for a victory in the revolutionary struggle, the working class should be guided by an outstanding Leader and a revolutionary party and it should thoroughly destroy the bourgeois state machine with revolutionary violence and establish a new type of power of the proletarian dictatorship. The Commune also showed that to win in the revolution, the working class should unite the peasants and broad strata of other exploited and oppressed masses of toilers around itself and wage an uncompromising struggle against all the class enemies, thoroughly put down counter-revolution and completely demolish the economic foothold of the exploiting classes, carry out revolutionary socio-economic reforms, and crush the intrigues of the opportunists of all hues and carry the revolution to completion.

Indeed, the experience of blood of the Paris Commune armed the international working class and large numbers of the world revolutionaries with the genuine truth of the revolution and led them into a decisive battle of revolution for attacking the bulwark of the bourgeoisie with firm conviction of the victory of socialism and communism.

The Commune also made a great contribution to the development of the revolutionary theories.

On the basis of a review and analysis of the experience and lesson of the Paris Commune, Marx and Engels further developed the theory of scientific communism. From the experience of the Commune they proved that the dictatorship of the proletariat could be established only after the liquidation of the old bourgeois state machine.

Lenin further developed Marxism amid a struggle against all hues of opportunism to make it fit in with the new historical conditions of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution and aroused the Russian working class to a decisive battle for seizing power and brought the Great October Socialist Revolution to victory and built the world's first state of the proletarian dictatorship.

The Marxist-Leninist theory on the proletarian dictatorship has been brilliantly succeeded and developed and splendidly embodied in the reality of our country by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the great Leader of revolution.

In the whole course of his guidance of the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, has consistently directed the deepest concern to the dictatorship of the proletariat and the question of power. As far back as the early days of his revolutionary struggle he made a scientific analysis and review of the lessons drawn from the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in the preceding period and the communist movement in its initial stage as well as of the then prevailing revolutionary situation and the new historical conditions in the development of world revolution. On this basis Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, laid down the original line of overthrowing with violence the robber Japanese imperialists and establishing a people's revolutionary government, and actually set it up in the guerilla bases. In this way he brought into being the deep, strong historical roots of our people's power. Basing himself on such historical experiences, he made a clean sweep of the colonial ruling machine of the Japanese imperialists and its remnants, established in good time a new type of the people's power and strengthened and developed it into the power of the proletarian dictatorship after liberation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has always correctly led our power of the proletarian dictatorship so that it could successfully perform its role and function in each period of the development of the revolution as the weapon of the class struggle and the weapon of the building of socialism and communism.

The people's power which had been founded, strengthened and developed under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, enabled us Korean people to thoroughly carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, win the historic victory in the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and achieve the great victory and the brilliant successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the war. The people's power has made it possible for our people to smash the subversive machinations of the enemies at home and abroad and the new war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and develop our country, once a backward, colonial agrarian country, into a mighty independent socialist state which has an independent modern industry and a developed agriculture and is possessed of a powerful all-people, all-nation defence system and a splendid national culture.

Indeed, the creative idea and theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, on the people's power and the proletarian dictatorship and their brilliant embodiment in our country are a fine example in defending the Marxist-Leninist theory on the proletarian dictatorship and further developing and enriching it in conformity with the new historical conditions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our times and the great Leader of revolution, said:

"The working class can achieve complete class and national liberation and accomplish the cause of socialism and communism only when it firmly takes power into its hands, constantly enhances its function and role, and steadily strengthens the dictatorship of the proletariat." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 6.)

Having made an all-round analysis of the practical experiences of the revolution in our country and the world revolution and their prospects from the steadfast stand of *Juche*, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded that the dictatorship of the proletariat must be strictly maintained not only in the whole period of transition from the seizure of power by the working class to the complete victory of socialism but also till the final victory of communism, and gave a comprehensive elucidation of the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its tasks arising in each stage of the development of the revolution, particularly the necessity and main tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat after the establishment of the socialist system and the ways for their fulfilment, and thereby he performed immortal exploits for the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class and provided the working class with a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for carrying out its historical cause to the last.

The historical experience of the working-class movement and the communist movement over the last 100 years and more since the "Communist Manifesto" saw the light shows that no illusion should be entertained as to imperialism, the landlord and capitalist classes and all other class enemies, and a complete victory of the revolution can be won only through an uncompromising struggle against them.

We should fight an uncompromising struggle against the slightest manifestation of revisionism which refuses or weakens the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposes the class struggle, further consolidate and develop the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the wise leadership of the great Leader and sharpen the edge of the proletarian dictatorship to thoroughly suppress all the manoeuvres of the class enemies and strictly prevent the infiltration of the viruses of the bourgeois idea and all other descriptions of the reactionary ideas.

Our people who are advancing, advancing, fighting and advancing in the spirit of Chollima, in the one-beats-a-hundred spirit along the bright road of the victory of revolution indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, following the idea and theory of the Leader on the proletarian dictatorship, will continue to achieve great victories in the revolution and construction in the future, too, as in the past.

Chong Jong Gyun

People in revolt beat off the gendarmes and armymen who are trying to take back cannons in Montmartre (March 18, 1871)

Tenth Congress of International Union of Students

Expresses Militant Solidarity with Just Struggle of Korean People for Driving U.S. Imperialists out of South Korea and Unifying Fatherland Independently

A "resolution on Korea" and a "resolution on defending the right of Korean students in Japan to democratic, national education" were adopted at the 10th Congress of the International Union of Students which was recently held in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, according to a report from Bratislava.

The "resolution on Korea" called upon the student organizations of all countries to sternly denounce the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to provoke a new war in Korea and the schemes of the Japanese militarists to reinvade Korea and actively support the Korean people in their just struggle for unifying the fatherland independently.

The resolution pointed out:

The 10th Congress of the International Union of Students expresses active support for and solidarity with the Korean people and students in their heroic struggle for defending the independence and honour of the country and for security in Asia, smashing the new war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism at every step.

The Congress calls upon the national organizations of all countries to launch an international campaign resolutely demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, the main obstacle to Korean unification and the root cause of constant tension in Korea, from South Korea.

The Congress highly appreciates the consistent efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and fully supports its just line for the independent, peaceful unification of the country.

The Congress decides to mark the period between June 25 and July 27 every year as a "month of international solidarity with the Korean people and students striving for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea and the independent, peaceful unification of the country" and calls upon the student organizations of all countries to widely organize various activities of solidarity.

The Congress decides to convene in the near future a meeting of international solidarity of students of the world for supporting the just struggle of the Korean people and students.

The resolution expressed the firm conviction that rallied rock-firm around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the Korean people and students would surely achieve final victory in their sacred cause for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and unifying the country independently in a peaceful way.

The "resolution on defending the right of Korean students in Japan to democratic, national education" resolutely denounced the Japanese militarists for their suppression of the Korean citizens and students in Japan and strongly demanded that their right to democratic, national education and all other democratic, national rights be ensured fully and unconditionally.

The resolution called upon student organizations of the world to further step up a solidarity campaign for supporting and encouraging the just struggle of the Korean citizens and students in Japan against all sorts of persecution and suppression by the Japanese reactionary authorities and for defending their democratic, national rights.

The Congress also adopted a resolution firmly supporting the struggle of the Indochinese peoples against U.S. imperialism and a series of other resolutions.

(KCNA)

Tenth Anniversary of Kuwait's Independence

The Kuwait people are significantly greeting the tenth anniversary of their country's independence, their auspicious national holiday.

On this occasion, the Korean people send warm congratulations to the friendly people of Kuwait.

On February 25, 1961, the Kuwait people broke the fetters of colonial rule and won independence through their protracted struggle against the old and new colonialists including the British imperialists.

The independence of Kuwait was a historic event of epochal significance in the life of her people and proved a heavy blow to the U.S.-led colonialists who were after continued occupation of the Near and Middle East for plunder.

Since independence, the Kuwait people have vigorously been waging the struggle for completely getting rid of the economic control of the imperialists and consolidating national independence. They established the "Kuwait National Oil Company," restricted the concessions of the U.S. and British imperialists and narrowed down the limits of their activities against the plunder of the rich oil resources of their country by the imperialists. They have also achieved great successes in their efforts to build the national industry: they have constructed new factories and power stations.

Today the people of Kuwait take a resolute stand towards the aggressive manoeuvres of the colonialists led by the U.S. imperialists and strongly oppose the aggression of the Zionists against the Arab people.

They actively support the righteous struggle of the Korean people to drive U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland. This is an encouragement to the Korean people in their just cause of the revolution.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes which the Kuwait people have attained since independence in the struggle to oppose the aggressive moves of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, liquidate the grim aftermath of colonial rule and consolidate national independence.

The great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious and shameless aggressor and plunderer of modern times and the principal common enemy of all progressive peoples of the world." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 96.)

Today the U.S. imperialists are actively using the Israeli aggressors as their "shock brigade" for the aggressive manoeuvres they are further intensifying against the Arab people, deeply involving even the Japanese and West German militarists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea in their aggressive action.

All the aggressive wars ignited by U.S. imperialism and its stooges in the Near and Middle East and Asia show clearly that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Arab people and the Asian and world peoples and target No. 1 in their struggle.

The U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war unite the people in the Near and Middle East and the world progressive people into one common front against U.S. imperialism.

Though Korea and Kuwait are far away from each other geographically, the peoples of the two countries are closely linked for the community of their position in the past that they suffered from a bitter life and for the common cause of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and they are strengthening friendship, unity and co-operation day by day.

The Korean people prize the friendship and unity with the Kuwait people and will make all efforts to strengthen and develop them in the future, too.

The Korean people heartily wish the Kuwait people new, greater successes in their struggle against the modern colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors and for the consolidation of national independence and the prosperity and development of their country.

Han Dok Yon

We Condemn Japanese Militarism!

Japanese Militarist Scheme for Military Aggression on Korea Has Reached a Graver Stage

The Japanese militarists, hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, are now stepping up as never before their moves for military aggression on Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out as follows:

"Our country is the first target of attack for Japanese militarism in its foreign aggression. The Japanese militarists have already begun creeping into South Korea. Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, they have worked out most reckless war plans to invade Korea, openly scheming to send their armed forces of aggression to the Korean front, and have gone so far as to declare the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a zone of operation." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 103.)

The Japanese militarists who had forced our people to live a cursed life of colonial slavery during their nearly-half-a-century long occupation of Korea are today again making a vain attempt to realize their unfinished old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism, intensifying their reaggression on South Korea with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as their usher and frantically spurting ahead with their preparations for a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The ever more intensified manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists for aggression on Korea in recent years are wholly an outcome of the so-called "new Asia policy" of U.S. imperialism.

The "new Asia policy" adopted by the U.S. imperialists as the last resort to shore up their shaky foothold of colonial domination over Asia and step up their aggression in this area, is a still more insidious and crafty political intrigue to facilitate the realization of the wild ambition of aggression against Asia mainly by means of "making Asians fight Asians" with the enlistment of Japanese militarism and other satellite countries and puppets in Asia.

In accordance with this notorious strategy, the U.S. imperialists are seeking to mobilize and use the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism which they have revived and rearmed ever since the end of World War II, as their "shock brigade" in aggression on Asia, particularly on Korea for the present.

The Japanese militarist forces revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism have already set out on overseas aggression in real earnest. Taking advantage of what is called "new Asia policy" of the U.S. imperialists they are speeding up with greater frenzy than before their preparations for aggressive war against Korea, target No. 1 in their attack, with a view to fully realizing their imperialist ambition for expansion in Asia.

As early as 1963 the Japanese militarists drew up the plan "operation three arrows" providing for sending the Japanese "self-defence forces" to the Korean front under the operation command of the U.S. imperialists the moment the latter ignite a new aggressive war in Korea. Further, they worked out the plan "operation flying dragon" in 1964 and the plan "operation bull run" in 1966, both of which were concretized versions of the plan "operation three arrows." Under these plans they have incessantly staged war exercises. Lately they came out with the "theory on forestallment of indirect aggression," a new "logic" of aggressors, and are now more openly propelling their moves for aggression against Korea.

To put in a nutshell, the "theory on forestallment of indirect aggression" is nothing but a robber's theory on aggression, by which the Japanese militarists mean to "attack" our country on a preposterous plea that South Korea's "security is directly linked with that of Japan" and crying wolf about the "threat" to Japan, which does not exist at all.

Whenever they open their mouths, the Sato clique twang that "Japan will fight together with the United States to defend the interests of Japan once a mishap happens to South Korea" and that "Japan will not hesitate to deal a forestalling blow" if a war breaks out in Korea. According to this robber's logic, the Sato clique have extended of late the operational zone of the Japanese "self-defence forces" 3,000 kilometres beyond the 3-mile limits of the territorial waters and air, thus including our country in their operational zone.

This implies that the Japanese militarists have cast aside all their masks and openly pronounced their aggressive designs against our country.

Besides, the Japanese militarists have become more malicious in their recent scheme to rush Japanese aggressive armed forces to the Korean front.

The Japanese militarists drew up long ago the "bill on co-operation with the UN" to invent an excuse for hurling their "self-defence forces" into a U.S. imperialist war of aggression in case of its outbreak in Korea under the cloak of the "UN force." Now, even jabbering that the dispatch to South Korea of the "self-defence forces" is "admissible" for the "protection of the lives and property" of the Japanese who crept into South Korea as their feelers of aggression, they have set about putting it into practice.

That the Japanese militarists decided to dispatch from this year "high-ranking officers" group of the "defence agency" to the South Korean puppet army under the subterfuge of "exchange in military service" signifies that they have started flinging skeleton units of the aggressive armed force of Japan into South Korea overtly.

Moreover, in keeping with the new war provocation manoeuvres being intensified by the U.S. imperialists in Korea more than ever before, the Japanese militarists have redeployed the "self-defence forces" and mapped out even detailed plans for operations to be undertaken by them.

On instructions from the U.S. imperialists to promptly move four-fifths of their air force to the Korean front in case of the ignition of an aggressive war by U.S. imperialism in Korea, they have already massed units of the Japanese "air self-defence force" in Kyushu area near to Korea. As for their "ground self-defence force," three-fifths of its total strength is now concentrated in the western part of Japan.

The Japanese militarists openly rant, "If we could imagine the self-defence forces operating in an area outside our proper in the 1970's, it would be in Korea," and they are stepping up the "special trainings" of the "self-defence forces," such as landing operation, mountain warfare, forced march and anti-guerilla operation adapted to the climatic and topographical conditions of Korea. At the same time, they are giving the "self-defence forces" systematic lessons in Korean language, the geography and history of Korea and diabolical methods of genocide warfare employed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in a sanguinary way during the past Korean war.

The Japanese militarists went so far as to instruct their aggressive troops to cut and keep part of their hair and finger nails so that they can leave them to their families as a "keepsake" when they are ordered to move to Korea.

On the other hand, the Japanese militarists are further strengthening their military tie-up with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in accordance with the U.S. imperialist scheme for new war provocation.

What is noteworthy in their recent military collusion is the fact that they, noisily blaring about the "same destiny of South Korea and Japan," frequently held "confabs" and "behind-the-door talks" in a desperate effort to perfect their "joint operation system."

The Japanese militarists sent out quite a number of brass hats to South Korea and often summoned bigwigs of the South Korean puppet clique to Japan for military huddles.

Even according to data released by Japanese publications, 100 or more bosses and pawns of the aggressive Japanese military frequented South Korea in the period from May 1969 to August 1970 alone. Among them were the chief of the general staff of the "ground self-defence force," the chief of staff of the "air self-defence force," the intelligence staff officer of the "maritime self-defence force," the parliamentary vice-director of the "defence agency" and many others. These scoundrels sat in war conclaves with bigwigs of the South Korean puppet clique and then inspected military bases, puppet army units and the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

Around the time when the U.S. imperialists brewed last year a political intrigue, that is, the "cutback" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea, there took place many "meetings"—the Sato-Chong Il Gwon "talk," the "fourth session of the South Korea-Japan ministerial council," the meeting of the "South Korea-Japan co-operation committee" and so on—where they deliberated in detail on the questions on the dispatch of the Japanese "self-defence forces" to the Korean front under the "U.S.-Japan joint operation system" and their share for operations, exchange of military informations and on the active partaking of Japanese monopoly capital in increasing the military-economic potentials of South Korea and what not.

All these moves of the Japanese militarists show that in strengthening their military conspiracy with the South Korean puppet clique they have directly brought to the fore the military bigwigs accustomed to aggressive war for open discussions of the question on the establishment of the "joint operation system," instead of sending "civilians" as they did before in order to mislead world public opinion.

As mentioned above, the Japanese militarists are trying by hook or by crook to throw their aggressive armed forces into a new war of aggression the U.S. imperialists are going to unleash in Korea and for that purpose they are sharply reinforcing the units of the "self-defence forces" and openly regrouping them into "offensive armed forces."

What a grave stage they have reached of late in their scheme for the reinforcement of the armed forces is well illustrated in their aggressive documents—the "independent defence plan" published at the end of 1969, the "fourth defence buildup plan" (1972-1976) made public in October 1970 and the "defence white paper" issued later.

In these documents for aggression, the Japanese militarists openly advocated their production and possession of nuclear weapons, equipping of the "self-defence forces" with nuclear weapons, enforcement of conscription system and overall military training, securing of the "command of the west Pacific" by their naval force, production of "F-4-E" Phantom fighters for offensive use, etc.

They have already listed 7 million young and middle-aged men as "conscripts-to-be" and are giving them military drill so as to recruit them immediately after a war breaks out in Korea.

All these facts clearly prove that the Japanese militarists have emerged as a dangerous aggressive force in Asia and that they are feverishly hastening with their preparations for aggressive war against Asia, our country in particular, in active pursuance of the "new Asia policy" of U.S. imperialism.

Today the struggle against the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism and for chopping off its talons of aggression is a link in the chain of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and a righteous struggle for defending peace and security in Asia and the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out:

"Our Party and people will never tolerate the reaggression scheme of Japanese militarism but will continue to fight resolutely against it." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 105.)

The Korean people who are rallied rock-firm with one ideology and purpose around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution and outstanding military strategist, will fight stubbornly to the last against the reaggression manoeuvre of Japanese militarism in firmer unity with the revolutionary peoples in Asia and the peace-loving peoples of the world and will certainly chop off its tentacles of aggression.

If the Japanese militarists, oblivious of the lesson of history, again take the road of aggression on Korea, they will perish in the flames enkindled by themselves.

Li Jip

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